3: Barrett E-5 (1908-1909)1925
SD6 Cayapa SD6

323 forms shown in figs. 1–2, 6, are without special name,
415 being known by the generic term pīa′ma. Those of the forms represented in figs. 5, 7, 8, are called kanda′rō.

323 To these earthenware vessels may be added a ninth
352 form, though it can not strictly be considered as a separate type, since it is made by breaking off the lower portion of one of the other forms (fig. 12). It is set over the fire and serves as a kind of chimney to direct the smoke and heat upward to the fish that are laid upon sticks
415 across its mouth for curing. There is also used, though
323 rarely, for making chocolate, a pot with reëntrant sides like that shown in fig. 9.

317 The clay, called tū or *tō*, used in pottery-making is
323 yellowish-brown in color and is dug from the banks of certain esteros. Usually a considerable quantity is gathered at a time and brought by canoe to the house, where it is worked over to remove stones, sticks, and other impurities. It is then wrapped in leaves and put in a shady place until needed, being moistened with water from time to time. For tempering the pottery there is mixed with the clay a bluish, gritty earth, called lu′c tū, meaning literally "blue earth or clay," which also is found in a few places along the river.

323 In making pottery, the woman takes a quantity of cleaned clay and again works it over to remove any remaining foreign substances, water being added if necessary to make it plastic. When the clay is of the proper consistency, the bluish, gritty earth above referred to is thoroughly kneaded into it, in quantity equaling perhaps one-tenth that of the clay. This